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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorized to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR.
The following gentlemen constitute the Financial Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz:—FRANCIS JACKSON, EDWARD GIBBS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and WESTLEY PHILLIPS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

ALABAMA.

The Joint Resolutions on the subject of Federal Relations, introduced by Mr. Johnson, passed the Senate on yesterday with only one dissenting voice. No one at all acquainted with the politics of Alabama, can doubt for a moment that the resolutions truly reflect the sentiments of an 'irrepressible' majority of the people of that great and gallant State. These Joint Resolutions will now, doubtless, pass the House with the same unanimity that they have passed the Senate, and will serve as a guide to the Democratic State Convention which is to assemble in this city to-day.—*Montgomery Advertiser.*

It is stated by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, the Territories belonging to the United States are the common property of the people of the United States; and that, under the Constitution of the United States, the people of the slaveholding States have the right to hold and enjoy their property in slaves in said Territories, so long as the said Territories continue such; and that no law enacted by such Territories can deprive them of that right, or impair the same.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That with the right to hold slaves in the common Territories so conferred by the Constitution, are also conferred the means necessary to enjoy that right, without which it would be nugatory and worthless. And it is the duty of Congress, to make such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the said right, and to make such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the said right, and to make such laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the said right.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the people of the Southern States should not, either through political Convention or otherwise, commit themselves to the support of any man for President who would have the fundamental right of property and the protection dependent on Territorial legislation.

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There is a place, intended to arm the negroes here (although there are none to arm) and commence war upon the slaveholders in the State; but how any person could be so credulous as to believe such an extravagant story, is alone with the wicked plotter that destroyed my eye to conceive.

Some of the mob party seem to be somewhat ashamed at finding they were following in the leadership of a man who had gone into the Kentucky Courts to establish a character, and came out with a record that would make any man ashamed to be associated with him.

It is not true that the citizens of Newport, or any portion of them, outside of the mob faction, sanctioned the lawless outrage upon the *Free South*. It is a slander upon the liberal sentiments of our people, and on their behalf, as a body, I deny that there is any truth in the declaration.

Slaveholders, as well as non-slaveholders, are readers of my paper in Kentucky, and it is not likely that either of these classes desire any portion of the citizens of Newport to be their judges as to what they shall read or not read.

If we, Kentuckians, cannot discuss the merits or demerits of our own institutions upon our own soil and in our own way, there is no use in talking about liberty or law upon Kentucky soil. It is a question that belongs to the South, rather than to the North, and non-slaveholders should be the last men to raise a hand in defence of a system that brings pecuniary want and degradation upon them.

The object of my friends and myself is to organize a Republican party in Kentucky, and to cast our vote for the Republican Presidential candidate in 1860; and to this end it will be seen we had adopted the Republican platform of 1856, and published it in the *Free South*, October 21st, 1859. We desire nothing but our constitutional rights as free men, and the right to speak our minds.

On the first night of attack, a pocket-book containing one hundred and fifty dollars, which I handed to my wife, and which she lost in the confusion, has not been heard of since.

My loss in printing matter and damage to the house is about three thousand dollars. The anonymous letters that have been published, affecting to warn slaveholders of outbreaks, or insurrections about to take place in different parts of the State, are understood as the product of a guilty conscience to show cause for shameful action.

I have transgressed no law of Kentucky, nor do I intend to do so; but I ask protection from lawless violence in the legitimate publication of my paper. I dislike the taking up of arms, even in self-defence; but, for the righteousness of my cause, the dignity of my position, and the honor of my people, I shall maintain my position, and labor, and I ask the friends of true American liberty to aid me.

I desire my friends, when writing to me, to address 'Wm. Shreve Bailey, Covington, Kentucky, instead of Newport.' The reason of this is, that from the master of Newport, John Quincy Adams Foster, took an active part in the destruction of my printing office, and I am satisfied the Postmaster at Covington, though a political opponent, would soon be found in a mob, putting down by violence a printing press.

Respectfully and faithfully your friend,
WM. SHREVE BAILEY.

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.
The telegraph has already announced that this bold champion of emancipation recently made a speech at Frankfort, Ky., in defence of the principles of the Republican party. We find in the Cincinnati Commercial of Jan. 11, the following interesting account of this speech:

An announcement, though from month to month only, that C. M. Clay would speak somewhere in Kentucky, had created a great excitement, and filled the streets at an early hour. It was rumored that he would be attacked if he persisted in speaking during the present excitement, but beyond shutting him out of the State House, no indignities were intended. He said: 'Kentuckians, the profoundest of historians, Gibbon, said that of the virtues, courage and integrity are the greatest. You know that I never speak of my courage, and I regard baseness as one of the worst faults of a class of my fellow-citizens; but the circumstances of to-night justify me in alluding to the proverbial courage of Kentuckians. Relying upon law and courage of yours, I come here to-night, one against a million, it may be. As I have gone abroad all over this Commonwealth, it has been insinuated that, as John Brown intimidated Virginia, I intended to bully all Kentucky, and for this reason I would be best to silence me altogether. You know courage is a sufficient rebuke to this.

Your women and children have no fears. There is one who should be sacred from publicity; but I am justified in holding up this letter from Cass. Clay's wife, in which she says nothing of my personal safety. This is of small account indeed; but she hopes that to-night I will vindicate the great cause. I deny the charge that a personal conflict was intended by the announcement, that on the 10th of January, I would reply to passages of the inaugural of Gov. Magoffin and the speech of Vice-President Breckinridge. They are brave and honorable men, but they are fallible. Humble as I am, I am not so much as allowed the people's hall to speak in—I am still a citizen, and shall exercise the rights of one. Whatever has been said against me, you believe I think what I speak. I am an Emancipationist. It is not dangerous who avows his sentiments.

But had built saw-mills and school-houses; and to-night the neglected youth of the mountain districts, who had no other teachers and no other friends, as the reports in your State archives attest, condoned their expulsion. He had no Sharpe's rifles, had never approved the act of John Brown, but was a peaceable and devoted Christian preacher. Mr. Clay had written these facts to the Madison county papers and to the Cincinnati papers, but the letters had not been allowed to reach their destination in time to do so.

Senator Breckinridge has alluded to the position of Senator Seward in terms that require a protest from me. Elsewhere the statesman of New York will vindicate himself; but here in Kentucky, where the press is not free, and liberty of speech not universal, he has a right to expect defence at my hands. Mr. Clay proceeded to show that by 'higher law' Seward intended the same reverent acknowledgment of an overruling Providence and the eternal supremacy of divine law, that every statesman and good citizen acknowledged in other terms.

Mr. Clay was impressively eloquent in this part. He next proceeded to defend Seward's expression in regard to the 'irrepressible conflict,' and showed that the Representatives of South Carolina and other Slave States, and the editor of the Louisville Courier, to-day so jubilant over Guthrie's triumph, had announced the 'irrepressible conflict' in more offensive terms. There was an 'irrepressible conflict,' and it became his hearers to see that they were not to be deceived; there were hundreds in Kentucky, who, if they dared to speak their thoughts, would proclaim opposition not only to a slave code in the Territories, but to slavery here at home.

At this opening remark, Mr. Clay proceeded to an elaborate argument in vindication of the principles of the Republican party against the aspirations of Breckinridge and Magoffin. The scene in the State House yard was striking. Scores of candles, brought by willing hands, partially dispelled the darkness and showed the heavy frame, the white hair, and the flashing eye of Clay, as he stood in relief against the gray pillars of the capital. A large number of influential slaveholders were present, but the majority were non-slaveholders, and none knew where they came from. His voice rang out so loud and clear, that the city within three or four squares was his audience.

From the National Era.
LETTER FROM CASSIUS M. CLAY.
No discreet friend of the Republican cause will, in advance, attempt to prejudice the claims of any possible candidate of the party. Such is not the way of justice and fair play; and, of consequence, I will have the highest respect for the character of Mr. Bates, and would cheerfully support him if nominated by a Republican Convention, I cannot allow that his claims are to be put up as superior to those of the fathers of the party. We allow him an equality—no more. I know not what authority the 'Republican leaders' at Washington hold the truth, which I disbelieve, to venture to tolerate a choice of candidates to their peers, the great people of the Republican party in Convention assembled. Such Congressional attempt is not new in the history of this country, and its success was such, I think, as not to irritate a Republican. Of course, we have such weighty support from their individual worth, intelligence, and public services will entitle them to, and no more. So far as William H. Seward is concerned, I have never been his partisan; but I know nothing in his personal or political life which would not be much to him to 'Old-Line Whig' support as Mr. Bates, unless it be his Republicanism.

If that disqualifies him for their support, then I hope that neither he nor any other Republican will ever get it. I trust the Republicans will never allow the name of a man who has been so long and so faithfully a supporter of the cause of the slave, to be used in support of a man who has been so long and so faithfully a supporter of the cause of the slave.

I have witnessed with the deepest indignation the attempt of Southern bullies of the Slave Democracy to play the 'general' game, and to cause many by slander and denunciation, and to frighten, by threats of treason, weak and timid men from his support.

It is natural that tyrants should fear and hate their most potent foe. But I am not yet ready to believe that the confidence and courage of the support of a single Republican on that account. So far as the 'irrepressible conflict' between Free and Slave Labor, or between Freedom and Slavery, is concerned, it is so plainly true that I had not supposed that all the habitual impudence and hypocrisy of the Slave propaganda would venture to deny or conceal it! All I care to say on that head is, that, so far as any man of our party is concerned, if he is fool enough not to see it, or coward enough to leave it, he can never have my support for any office.

Our fathers, forming a mixed Government, were not so silly as to suppose that self-government, the despotic principle of Slavery could forever co-exist—they therefore looked and prepared for the extinction of Slavery, by their aspirations, laws, and their Constitution. It is not the fault of the Republic that distinguished Senator of New York, Slavery, should refuse to die a quiet death, and be buried decently, but venture upon an 'irrepressible conflict,' where it will be kicked out of the presence of the nation, and not upon a dung-hill! So far as all those boyish threats of dissolution are concerned, I have no confidence in the ability of the Republican President, they will perhaps frighten those who only see the lion's skin; but to us, behind the scenes, the war is too plain for proper stage effect. I know not what others may intend, but for myself, if Mr. Wier, or Mr. Jeff. Davis, or any other man, are to play the 'general' game, I am unwilling to believe, they will turn out able strategists that they have proven themselves otherwise, if they manage to keep their necks out of a halter! In a word, the Republicans, when they constitute the numbers, the wealth, the intelligence, the worth of the country, will rule the country; and if war is the consequence—invariably—I say, with Henry, 'Let it come!'

If there is any such intention as is imputed to the National Committee, I am ignorant of it. If they so far forget what is due to the trust confided to them as to play the part of an ignorant man, or set of men, there is time enough yet to undo their work.

C. M. CLAY.
APPEAL OF THE KENTUCKY EXILES.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The attention of Christians and all lovers of liberty is respectfully called to the following facts and considerations:

We, the undersigned, residents of Berea, Madison County, Ky., on the 23d day of December, 1859, were waited upon by sixty-two of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the county, who informed us that they had been appointed by the people to remove us from the State; and that if we were found within its borders at the expiration of ten days, they should expel us by force.

We were charged with the violation of no law, but told that the spread of Anti-Slavery sentiments (which we held) endangered their institutions. We were engaged as farmers, artisans, teachers, and ministers, maintaining ourselves by our own industry, (two of us are ministers receiving a partial support from the American Missionary Association,) with no heated zeal for any 'ism,' but endeavoring quietly to promote the cause of Christ. We believed, and do not hesitate to declare when the occasion demanded, that Slavery was a moral and social evil, which it was the duty of all good men to oppose. We set ourselves against the spirit of caste, and labored to suppress all feelings of hostility between non-slaveholders and slaveholders, between slaves and masters. In all things we sought wisdom from above, and aimed to exercise the spirit of meekness and gentleness, as it once had been for horse-racing and intemperance. We had founded a Literary Institution, which was receiving a liberal patronage from all classes.

The settlement at Berea was increasing in numbers and importance, when, at the news of the Harper's Ferry foray, a wonderful panic seized the people of the county, which was increased by printed announcements, that it had been discovered that an insurrection was soon to break out in Kentucky; that a box of Sharpe's rifles, directed to one of our number, had been intercepted, and by other declarations, equally false, until a perfect forest of rumors was stirred up against our community, already obnoxious because of its influence in favor of freedom. Honorable men, many of them slaveholders, and the mass of people within a few miles of us, opposed this tide, but were unable to diminish its power. Finding themselves unable to check the rage of infuriated men, and that there was no protection for us by law, although we were not charged with the infringement of a single statute, they with perfect unanimity advised us to retire, for a time, before the storm. Thinking it the part of wisdom to yield the united request of our friends, whose counsel had the greater weight from the fact that our departure would be to their pecuniary disadvantage, and learning from various reliable sources that a rabble, beyond the control of the Committee on the subject of the Harper's Ferry, were preparing to take the lives of some of us if we remained, we believed it to be our duty, though in mid-winter, to leave the county. Accordingly, we find ourselves to-day, with our wives and little ones, homeless, and separated from the people with whom we hoped to live.

LEGISLATURE OF OHIO.

HON. MR. MONROE'S REPORT.

On the Bill to Prevent the People of Ohio from Invading the Slave States.

The undersigned, a minority of the committee to which was referred Senate Bill No. 1, being a bill to prohibit the people of Ohio from engaging in military expeditions against neighboring States, has had the same under consideration, and begs leave respectfully to submit the following:

REPORT:
After the most careful reflection, I find myself, for the following reasons, unable to recommend the passage of the bill:
1. The bill is unnecessary. It is unnecessary, in the first place, because the offences which it proposes to punish with confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not exceeding ten years, is an offence which never has existed, does not exist, and never will exist, in the State of Ohio. There is no tendency among our people to engage in military expeditions against other States. I have seen no man, I have heard of no man, who proposes anything of the sort. I am not aware that a single human being in the State is even suspected of any such purpose. And although, not long since, Gov. Chase, Gov. Dennison, the whole Republican ticket, and the whole Republican party, were charged with being implicated in an invasion of Virginia, I must be permitted to regard this as a piece of political piousness, attended with no evil result except increased alarm to the people of that Commonwealth. Ohio would probably be the very last member of the Union to engage in hostile raids against other States. There is no State which has recently endured so many insults from the slave power of the country, without complaining, as Ohio. The fact itself, that with these outrages upon the liberty of our people fresh in memory, and without having uttered one word of indignation against them, we are now engaged in the unnecessary work of discussing a bill to prevent our people from organizing military invasions against slaveholding communities; this very fact, I say, affords evidence of a meekness, a humility, and a self-abnegation on our part, which must assign us a very high rank in the cultivation of the milder graces, and ought to give an everlasting guaranty to the world that we shall never wage war upon any other State. Undoubtedly two or three persons who were at Harper's Ferry had formerly resided in Ohio, but not one of them went directly from Ohio to engage in the raid; and if they were formed in Ohio his purpose was so doing; and Ohio is no more responsible for their conduct, than is Canada or Virginia or any other territory in which they may have temporarily remained. Let us then attend to the protection of the invaded liberty of our own citizens—to questions of international law at home, and defer legislation of this sort until it may be needed.

In the meantime, should any portion of our citizens find themselves unexpectedly engaged in military operations such as have been mentioned, they will have difficulties enough to encounter. Such Governor of Ohio, as the highest peace-officer of the State, would aid in arresting and confining them, as he would any other rioters—a course which Gov. Chase would certainly have pursued, on a recent occasion, had there been anybody to arrest. Or should any such person endeavor to escape, Ohio and slandering some country village in Virginia, there would be no lack of governments to assume jurisdiction of their case, of courts to try or of ropes to hang them. In the affair at Harper's Ferry, two mighty sovereigns contended for the luxury of strangling an old man and his two negro allies, but mean the Federal Government and the State of Virginia—the Federal Government, however, with that facile urbanity which distinguishes its intercourse with slaveholders, soon conceding the business to Virginia, which took care to succeed in the dispatch with vigor and promptness. Thus we see that citizens of Ohio, of beligerent propensities, have already every facility for being arrested, imprisoned, tried and choked, without our passing a law to give them in addition, ten years confinement in the Penitentiary.

But such a law as the one proposed is not only unnecessary as a law, but it is unnecessary even as a letter of condolence and sympathy—an assurance of peaceable intentions to the people of Virginia. Such an assurance they have already received in the letter of Gov. Chase to Gov. Wier. Such assurances they have received from every newspaper of the State—whether Republican or Democratic, commercial or religious. It is not necessary, therefore, to express here, in the form of a solemn enactment, those sentiments of loyalty and patriotism which are an excellent thing, but which more commonly get vent in resolutions, platforms, stump speeches and Fourth of July orations.

2. I am further opposed to this bill, not only because it is, in all points of view, unnecessary, but also because, if passed, it will do a positive injury. It will make an impression altogether different from what its friends intend. If its authors really mean to be regarded as assuming that there is a necessity for it in the character of our people. In the Slave States, the natural inference will be that there is a considerable tendency among our citizens to set on foot hostile expeditions against their territories. The slaveholders of Virginia and Kentucky will say these people have told us, all along, that there is no sympathy among them for these armed assaults upon our institutions, but now they have been compelled to admit that there is such sympathy by passing laws for its suppression. The passage of this bill, therefore, will increase rather than allay the alarm of our southern neighbors, and it will injure rather than improve our reputable standing in the great confederacy of which we form a part. I will never, by voting for this bill, virtually proclaim to the whole nation, that the people of Ohio can be restrained from assaulting their neighbors in other States only by laws providing the severest penalties. On the other hand, our own citizens, knowing very well that no hostile demonstrations among themselves have given occasion for such a bill as this, will be apt to see in it what its authors certainly never intended, a piece of gratuitous servility to the slave power. That is a sort of thing of which the people are becoming tired, and the less occasion we give them to charge it upon us as a legislative body, the better it will be for our reputation.

I object again to this bill, because should it become a law, it will be made the occasion of harassing and persecuting innocent men. Political feeling on the subject of slavery runs high in the State, and may continue to do so for many years. Experience has shown that warm anti-slavery men will be surrounded by those by whom they will be wrongfully suspected and watched. Prejudice, folly, party rancor and personal enmity will torture innocent words or acts into evidences of plotted rebellion or treason. There should some new John Brown disturb the peace of Virginia, the man who had ever given him a night's lodging, or, for any purpose, had paid him money, or had sold him a gun or a pitchfork, or had dared, like Gov. Wier, to pronounce him 'brave, honest, and truthful,' would excite suspicion in minds to which suspicion is congenial, and might in

Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,
is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial diseases, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever its origin it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the root of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. What a fearful origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from the effects of the fathers upon their children."

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection; and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system is the great desideratum for the alternative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

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are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of these properties, the invalids are allowed down with pain or physical suffering, and enabled to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and invigorating.

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FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
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No wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cure, from almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When a trial is made, for every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for every other disease and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the public, and which have been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

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Mr. H. has permission to refer to Thomas Ryan, Walf Fries, and their fellow-members of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club; also, to Woodward Brown, and Wm. Bourne, Piano-Forte makers; E. F. Baker, and W. H. Babcock.
Nov. 4. 6m

Resistance to Slaveholders
THIS day published, a pamphlet of 36 pages, entitled—
THE NATICK RESOLUTION;
OR,
Resistance to Slaveholders the Right and Duty of the Southern Slave and Northern Freeman.
BY HENRY C. WRIGHT.
"RESISTANCE TO TRAFFIC IN OBEDIENCE TO GOD."
Price, 10 cents. To be had at Bela Marsh's, 14 Bromfield street, Boston, and at the Liberator's Office, 21 Cornhill.
Jan. 11.

